

NEW ORLEANS.

Intense Indignation Over General Sheridan's Order.

A Federal General Accuses Him of Falsifying Facts.

THE MERCHANTS DENOUNCE THE IRON RULE

Governor Kellogg on the Situation.

Statements from the Congressional Committee.

THE QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

Exciting Debate on a Resolution Asking Information from the President.

Bitter Partisan Recommendations in the Senate.

THE ARMY DESPOTISM

Democratic Warnings and Republican Threatening.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5, 1875.

Governor McEnery has just informed your correspondent that he has good reason to believe that General Sheridan contemplates arresting himself, Lieutenant Governor Penn and General Ogden to-morrow.

PROSPECT OF RESISTANCE TO GENERAL SHERIDAN.

If the arrest is based upon or backed up by civil authority it will be promptly submitted to; if strictly a military order on General Sheridan's authority it will be resisted to the last extremity.

The excitement among the citizens here is unabated.

THE MILITARY DENOUNCED.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5, 1875.

At a meeting of the Merchants' Exchange, largely attended and held to-day at noon, the following series of resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas Lieutenant General Sheridan has telegraphed to the Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, at Washington D. C., as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4, 1875.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

It is with deep regret that I have to announce to you the existence in this State of a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority and an insecurity of life which is hardly realized by the general government or the country at large. The lives of citizens have become so jeopardized that unless something is done to give protection to the people all security usually afforded by law will be overridden. Defiance to the laws and the murder of individuals seem to be locked upon by the community here from a standpoint which gives impunity to all who choose to indulge in either, and the civil government appears powerless to punish or even arrest. I have to-night assumed control over the Department of the Gulf.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

Be it resolved, That we condemn as a positive traitor and as a rebel upon the community the statement of General Sheridan, contained in the above; that we deny herewith that the spirit of defiance against lawful authority exists and that the lives of citizens have become jeopardized thereby; and be it further

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn, as law-abiding citizens, and do most solemnly and earnestly protest against the military interference with and the disorganization of the Legislature of Louisiana, which was duly elected by ourselves and the citizens of the State.

THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS met and appointed a committee to draft resolutions denunciatory of General Sheridan's letter, who are to report to-morrow. A unanimity of sentiment prevailed.

A meeting of Northern and Western men has been called in the rotunda of the Exchange for the same purpose.

A RUMP LEGISLATURE.

The conservatives will probably organize a rump Legislature, but no further demonstration will take place. Troops still garrison the State House, but everything is peaceable and quiet.

A TALK WITH GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Our correspondent called this morning on General Sheridan, in room No. 16, St. Charles Hotel, and found him in company with Colonel Forth and another friend. Upon entering he advanced very pleasantly, extending his hand toward the HERALD correspondent, and remarked, "I'm going to put a stop to the people down here."

In response to the request that he would give a summary of his idea of the situation, he produced a copy of the following letter, which he had just despatched to the Secretary of War, remarking that it was embodied in that document. And thus the document:—

SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 5, 1875.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Under the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas could be entirely removed and confidence and fair dealing established by arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White Leagues. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banditti they could be tried by a military commission. This banditti, who murdered men here on the 14th of last September, also more recently at Vidalia, Miss., should in justice to law and order the peace and prosperity of this Southern part of the country be punished. It is possible that the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, but further action need be taken except that which would devote up to them.

P. H. SHERIDAN.

Lieutenant General United States Army.

Had, in the conversation which ensued, "The solution of all troubles is proposed in that despatch. So far as the troubles of to-day are concerned they are over."

Ye correspondent then asked if he had conceived any of the commercial community or other citizens in coming to his conclusions, or whether there founded solely upon his own observation.

General Sheridan answered, "I have not conceived any citizens. It is simply my own impression."

men. All these troubles are prompted by politicians and for political purposes."

When asked if he was willing to give an indication of the policy he proposed pursuing the general answered briskly and decidedly:—

"If the government and the President will endorse me I will settle the troubles myself. I know what they are. You cannot have good government in any country where secretly armed bodies of men exist without putting them down. I propose to do it."

When asked if he thought such a summary course could be pursued under the law the General replied that there was a law for it—he did not call to mind now exactly where—but it had been applied before when based upon the President's proclamation.

The General then lightly turned the conversation into other topics, while Colonel Forsythe prepared a copy of the letter, receiving which your correspondent withdrew.

A PROPOSITION FOR COMPROMISE

is on foot and is entertained by the Congressional Committee, who have already despatched Mr. Potter to Washington in connection with it. The details are clearly indicated in the statement of the Hon. W. W. Phelps, made this evening in an interview with your correspondent. From the present tone and temper of the people, whose indignation is intensified to-night by the publication in an extra of General Sheridan's second letter to the Secretary of War, there is only a faint chance of its ever proving successful.

M'ENERY TO THE PRESIDENT.

Governor McEnery has just telegraphed the following letter to the President:—

To His Excellency U. S. GRANT, President of the United States:—

In the name of liberty and of all lovers of liberty throughout the United States I do most solemnly protest against the action of the military forces of the United States yesterday, in the occupation of the State House, in the forcible ejection by troops of members of the Legislature and the elected Speaker of the House, and the subsequent intervention of the military. I affirm before the whole American people that the action on the part of the military in this city on yesterday is subversive of republican institutions in this free country.

JOHN MCENERY.

THE EXCITEMENT IS INCREASING.

This is principally attributable to the tenor of General Sheridan's letter to the Secretary of War, published in all this morning's papers. The radical Legislature is without a quorum, and have sent out sergeants-at-arms to arrest conservative members.

STATISTICS FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Your correspondent called this evening about dusk upon Messrs. Phelps and Foster, of the Investigating Committee, and solicited a statement for the HERALD of their opinion upon the present critical situation. This was given in the form of an interview, as follows:—

MR. PHELPS' VIEWS.

I don't hesitate to say that sufficient evidence has been taken by the committee to give grounds for a decided opinion as to the character of the public acts they are called upon to investigate; but I do not deem it wise to express any at this time. It is true my position here is merely one of investigation, and not of judgment; but as a member of Congress that may be called upon in the House to act in a judicial capacity, propriety demands that I should not in advance have nor express any absolute convictions.

I see no reason, however, why it is not proper to state the scope of the committee's investigation, and why it was made less general than the case required and the people of Louisiana expected. Our commission to investigate ends, of course, with this Congress. Any Congressional action based upon our investigations must be had before the 4th of March if we are to participate in it. Hence a necessity that it should be completed in time to receive the action of the House before adjournment.

THE ELECTION OF 1872.

which seated Mr. Kellogg, involves questions of magnitude pertaining to the past which have already been treated by committees of the Senate and House, who have had to inform themselves as to the credentials of contesting members from the State of Louisiana. You will remember that in the Senate and in review of this case Senators Carpenter, Morton and others made long and exhaustive speeches. We thought proper, therefore, not to touch on old matters, already investigated, but preferred investigating those heretofore untouched. On the side of the conservatives of the State the action of the Returning Board, which had protracted its session through six weeks, had, been made the subject of great complaint. The Returning Board, composed, with one exception, of radical politicians, possessed not simply ministerial, but legislative, executive and judicial powers, was alleged to have defeated the will of the people, expressed at the polls, by throwing out polls in democratic parishes and altering the returns in republican parishes so as to accomplish a close division of the new House of Representatives, but assuring the certainty of republican supremacy. The committee therefore decided to review the action of the Returning Board to ascertain what was the foundation for these serious charges. On the other hand the republicans of the State complained with equal bitterness of the existence and action of a White League organization, said to ramify throughout the State, to hold armories, well filled, and to be made up of active men, bound in secret league, drilled to the use of arms and under the control of a thorough military commandery. Accordingly, in the interest of the republican party, we

DETERMINED TO FIND OUT THE TRUTH about the White League. There were two principal subjects of the investigation touching the White League. We examined its constitution, its organization, its public acts, and gathered otherwise its purposes and objects from the commander-in-chief and other officers whom we summoned to testify, at the same time gathering what information we could from federal officers and republicans, who had seen them drill, attended their meetings or learned anything of their character.

In looking into the action of the Returning Board, as we found some twenty-seven polls in dispute; we were forced, through the lack of time, to choose two parishes where the action of the Board had been especially harsh and arbitrary. The officers of the polls in these parishes, the citizens and officers there stationed, gave testimony as to the conduct of the election, as to the intimidation practiced upon the voters, and I think I may go so far as to confess that, for my part, upon all the testimony taken upon intimidation, there was nothing to show that the various methods of rigging an ignorant voter were not used with equal skill on both sides. If a planter was shown to have forced his republican hands to vote the democratic ticket against their will, the next wit-

ness was apt to show that democratic voters, white and black, were driven to the woods by the appearance of a deputy United States marshal, accompanied by several United States horsemen, armed with few or many warrants of arrest.

After the events of yesterday the committee decided to take upon the spot such testimony as would furnish to Congress and the people the true story of the strange scenes enacted in the State House. We have just closed the examination of Governor Kellogg, who, with much frankness, detailed to the committee all his actions during the trying scenes of yesterday and gave to it a copy of all orders, telegraphic or otherwise, which he directed to commandants of United States troops, and under which they acted. I am unwilling to give any fuller indication of the impressions which the committee may have received from what they have seen and heard in the city, for the reason that proceedings are now pending which may make it necessary for them to soon return here in the capacity of arbitrators or judges in the case.

I refer to the fact already known by rumor in the streets, that the leading officers of the McEnery and Kellogg governments have, either orally or in writing, expressed such confidence in the judgment and impartiality of the committee as to confide to them the solution of all the Louisiana troubles. Should this task be assumed by us it would act rather as

A BOARD OF ARBITRATORS

created by the mutual assent of the parties than as a Congressional committee. Our utmost power would be derived from the fact that Kellogg and McEnery had virtually placed their resignations in our hands, so that, as honorable men were the committee to decide that Kellogg was rightly elected Governor, a practical result would be obtained by McEnery publicly withdrawing all his claims and Antoine offering his resignation. As to the manner in which Penn could, under color of law, take his seat as Lieutenant Governor, there is a variety of opinion. But, assuming the Antoine vacancy and the consent of all parties as to Penn's installation, there would be no difficulty. I am assured

IN ACCOMPLISHING THE OBJECT.

For instance, a Senator might resign in one of the city districts, and Penn could be immediately elected in his place as his successor. Once in the Senate he would be elected its President, since in the case of a vacancy in the Lieutenant Governorship the President of the Senate becomes Lieutenant Governor. I suggest this as the only way which the committee might find it possible to act as arbitrators. In case our decision was adverse to Kellogg and Antoine, as the conservative leaders here insist it must be, we have the assurance of Governor Kellogg and his solemn declaration, voluntarily made at his public examination that he and his would cheerfully vacate the office and assist in providing the legal machinery by which McEnery and Penn could properly and formally assume them. Upon these propositions that we should decide the whole matter we have made no final decision, and shall not previous to our return to Washington; but it is probable that our chairman will, for further assurance of all misunderstanding, address a formal letter to the officers of the State de facto and de jure asking them to repeat their proposition in explicit and formal language, so that each and all shall, upon the finding of the committee, resign office and claims on assuming office. When in formal possession of this proposition he will consult with the rest of the committee. They will have one friend at the national capital. Afterward we will decide whether or not to return and assume the great responsibility it is proposed to intrust us with.

WHAT WAS ASKED OF MR. POSTER.

Upon Mr. Phelps finishing his statement your correspondent asked permission to interrogate him and Mr. Foster upon one or two points. The first was whether they deemed this a riotous or murderous city? Both gentlemen answered to the effect that they did not deem it any more so than previous to the war, and that it was now comparatively

AS ORDERLY AS NEW YORK

or any other large Northern city. Second, whether they deemed the people they have come in contact with to bear any of the characteristics of "banditti"? To this they both smiled and protested that they never met a more genial and orderly set of people. Mr. Foster adding, "I think if they had a good government, one that they had confidence in and fairly elected, there would be as much security for life and property in New Orleans to-day as there was in older and more prosperous times." To this opinion Mr. Phelps gave a hearty assent. Your correspondent said the HERALD would not doubt appreciate their opinion on this subject after the publication of General Sheridan's letter.

SHERIDAN'S FULMINATION.

Neither of the gentlemen had as yet read that document, and when laid before them by the reporter united in considering it intemperate, injudicious and calculated to exasperate the people, and feared it would have a detrimental if not fatal effect upon the proposed settlement of the difficulties now under consideration.

MEETING OF THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

The meeting was called to order at half-past three P. M., the President stating that it was the first time that body had ever acted upon a political question, but he deemed the object of the meeting so vital to the interests of the city that he had thought it his duty to call them to gether in order that they might make a formal protest against the unjust slanders contained in General Sheridan's letter, and declare whether or not such a state of affairs as he represented, existed in this city.

J. B. Ladin then offered the following resolution:—

Whereas General P. H. Sheridan, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, has seen fit to address to the Honorable the Secretary of War a letter dated January 4 and published in our papers of this date, in which he has given utterance to statements reacting upon the people of this State, and particularly of such as reside in this city, singularly at variance with the condition of things now and heretofore existing in this city and State, and well calculated not only to detract from our good name as law-abiding and law-loving citizens, but also to seriously injure the commercial interests of our city, the Cotton Exchange, an organization totally disconnected from political affairs and instituted solely for the promotion of commercial interests, feels called upon to enter a solemn protest against the alleged "contumacious" conduct of the letter. The members of this Exchange give solemn assurance to the people of the United States that they are not only ready to place wherever found that the allegations of Lieutenant General Sheridan are not only false in point of fact, but evince the spirit of the mere partisan rather than the nobility of soul which should characterize the utterances of an officer commanding the army of a great nation.

It is painfully evident that coming among us an almost entire stranger General Sheridan has limited his inquiries as to the condition of affairs here to those whose interests it is not only to falsify facts but to promote that spirit of lawlessness with which we are falsely charged. It would not indeed be a matter for surprise if crimes in our midst were more frequent, when it is borne in

mind that the police force, for the maintenance of which we are heavily taxed, is now and has been diverted from its legitimate duties to such an extent that large districts of our city are entirely without protection, and many of our citizens are compelled to employ private watchmen for protection against thieves and burglars.

Here follows a long string of resolutions framing a heavy indictment against the State government and confidently appealing to the people of the United States for justice.

THE ROOM WAS CROWDED

with people, and the Secretary of the Exchange assured your correspondent that nearly all the 300 merchants representing the cotton trade and a commercial interest of over \$100,000,000 were present.

A FEDERAL GENERAL'S WORDS.

The resolutions were frequently applauded during their reading, and upon their conclusion General Cyrus Bussy rose to make a few remarks. He said he had been a general of the federal army during the war. At its conclusion he had come to this city, where he had since resided, engaged in the cotton business. He had always eschewed politics, but under the outrages recently perpetrated in this State, and the four standards of General Sheridan, he could no longer keep quiet. He repudiated the charge that life or property was any more insecure here, except through the inefficiency of Kellogg's brigaded police, than in any other city. He had walked its streets for ten years at all hours and all places without any shadow of weapon, and had never been insulted or exposed to violence. He was very emphatic in his denunciation of Sheridan's letter, and called upon the people to unite in protesting to their fellow countrymen against the outrage and indignity. The resolutions were then passed unanimously, and when your reporter left the members were crowding around the Secretary's desk with eagerness to affix their signatures to a copy which is to be formally delivered to the Investigating Committee to-night.

STREETS FULL OF PEOPLE

The night is rainy, but the streets are full of people. St. Charles rotunda is crowded with people to repletion, and an indignation meeting of Northern and Western citizens is progressing in parlor P, in which violent and denunciatory speeches are being made against Sheridan. The publication of his second letter has raised public excitement to a pitch that may be considered dangerous.

THE CONSERVATIVES IN CAUCUS.

The conservative members of the House of Representatives met in caucus this afternoon, and prepared an affidavit stating that upon the assembling of the House 102 members were in their seats; that those members were returned by the Returning Board, and that when the United States soldiers commenced ejecting the seated members fifty members of the House of Representatives who were returned by the Returning Board withdrew in a body, leaving fifty-two only in their seats to transact business, thus leaving the Kellogg Legislature without a quorum. Two other conservative members, who were returned by the Returning Board, have arrived and endorse the action of the fifty members who withdrew. Mr. Dun, of Cameron Parish, has also arrived and joined the conservatives, and they further recognize but one Legislature and that one with the House organized under Wiltz as Speaker.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce of the city met at the hall at seven o'clock P. M. About 350 members were present. The proceedings were short and to the point. The chairman stated that the meeting was called in the commercial interests of the city and for the purpose of refusing the shameful charges made against the community by General Sheridan.

Great excitement prevailed during the reading of the resolutions which were adopted, and they were loudly applauded and adopted unanimously. Mr. Putnam then offered the appended resolution in regard to the President of the Chamber, who was deposed by the Chamber last night. They were adopted unanimously, after which the body adjourned:—

Resolved, That the Chamber views with surprise the testimony reported to have been given by its late President, Mr. J. H. Oglesby, before the Congressional Committee:—

"That the city of New Orleans is now in as prosperous condition as it has been for twenty years, and that its prosperity is not impaired by the political condition of the State is not in accordance with the Chamber, but, on the contrary, this Chamber believes the prostration of all business and depression in all values is largely attributable to the action of the State government, and the condition of the State and city."

NORTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS IN MASS MEETING.

The almost spontaneous meeting of the Northern and Western business men now in New Orleans was an overcrowded affair, the rotunda, corridors, and parlors "B" and "C" of the St. Charles Hotel being literally packed with people. The organization was constituted as follows:—President, G. A. Jahn, of New York; Secretaries, L. C. Koeper, of Cincinnati, and A. B. Cruikshank, of New York; Committee on Resolutions—New York, E. T. Martin; Boston, J. G. Case; Rhode Island, General Hazard; New Jersey, S. W. White; Pennsylvania, J. N. Phinney; Ohio, Leopold Block; Maine, Amos Patton; New Hampshire, Alfred A. Lewis; Vermont, L. Spaulding; Indiana, L. Swamstead; Iowa, F. D. Rust; West Virginia, G. W. Bodley; Wisconsin, T. M. Oney. The remarks of all the speakers were most emphatic. Mr. J. M. Pomeroy, of New York, stated that he was a soldier during the war, and the last speech he made was in favor of the second election of General Grant. He was impelled to speak to-night because civil liberty in this country was threatened only to foster a hoard of thieves and for establishing the supremacy of the African race, thereby placing a pyramid on its apex and inverting nature. General Sheridan's despatches, he asserted, contained not one word of truth, and if he attempted to arrest him (the speaker) in New York he would be protected.

John A. Thompson, Colonel of a volunteer New York regiment during the war, said:—"Among other things I tell you that if an outrage like that perpetrated here yesterday occurred in New York the streets would run with blood. It is not that Louisiana is attacked."

THIS TIME MAY GO ON

until it may one day sweep Massachusetts. I tell you, if this condition of things continues, I have lost my leg for nothing, and, instead of decorating the graves of our Union soldiers with flowers, we should write the word 'fool' on each head-board." Speaking of Sheridan's despatch, Mr. Thompson added:—"And yet he, as the old adage says, tells a lie that, by repeating it, as he did, it might become true."

Mr. Cruikshank said he was a member of the Second Massachusetts regiment and fought side by side with Sheridan. "I say

that his despatches are simply false. I have been through the streets of this city and made it my business to see whether the lives of citizens, even though they were from the North, were safe, and I found that I could trust my wife and family here with as easy a heart as anywhere else."

General J. G. Hazard, formerly of the Union army, appeared and said:—"I am pleased, gentlemen, that here in Louisiana to-day there is evinced such a cool determination to keep the peace as becomes brave men. The citizens act as cool and vigilant men. I have asked in the North how long such a condition would last here, and invariably received out one answer, and that was that twenty-four hours would not elapse before a change would be effected."

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then offered and enthusiastically adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:—

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, citizens of the Northern and Western States now in New Orleans, representing business interests therein, have read with astonishment the despatches of General Sheridan to the Secretary of War of yesterday and to-day; that we are in the city for non-political purposes, and that, having no partisan ends to serve, our chief and only desire is for the government of a people by a majority of those having its supreme interests at heart; that during the present period of excitement we have been impartial observers of the people of this city; that we have witnessed no display of force or have we heard any expression of opinion in the business circles in which we have mingled that would give color to the statement that in this community there exists any spirit of defiance to lawful authority nor any special insecurity of life or property. We believe that the lives of citizens have become so jeopardized that unless something is done to give protection to the people all security usually afforded by law will soon be overridden; that, on the contrary, on all hands we have heard assurances of an earnest desire for submission to the lawfully constituted powers and of disapproval of any and every display of menace toward federal authority, with unequal acquiescence in the action of the properly organized State government.

QUIET AT MIDNIGHT.

12 P. M.—At this late hour everything is quiet, the streets and public resorts presenting no unusual appearance. The State House is still guarded by troops, but no signs of disturbances are apparent. No doubt the excitement will be renewed to-morrow and a peaceful solution of the Louisiana difficulties will depend in a great measure upon the events of the day.

SCENES IN THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1875.

It would not be surprising if it should prove that General Sheridan yesterday killed the republican party, while acting under orders from General Grant.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS.

The despatches in the morning papers filled the city with excitement. The friends of peace and order were deeply disappointed, for the latest news here last evening reported that the Legislature had peacefully met and organized at New Orleans, and it was taken for granted that thus the last pretext for armed interference was removed. No one except General Grant dreamed of Sheridan's act of usurpation, and the morning's news was a genuine surprise.

OLD TIMES IN CONGRESS.

Congress met under a good deal of excitement. In the Senate Mr. Thurman, as soon as the morning hour expired, introduced a resolution, asking the President to inform the Senate by whose orders and on what pretext General Sheridan had dispersed a legislative body in Louisiana. And now was seen in the Senate, and later in the House, the utter demoralization of the republicans. Instead of at once joining Mr. Thurman in demanding the information, they sat silent while Mr. Conkling made a sarcastic attack on Thurman and on the form of the resolution. In the debate which followed upon Mr. Conkling's amendment, leaving it discretionary with the President to give or withhold the information, a good deal of feeling was displayed. Mr. Edmunds, glancing over the thin line of democrats, asked, in the words of Tweed to the people of New York, "What are you going to do about it?"

THE AMERICAN BRUTUS.

Mr. Salisbury started the Senate by the words, "If this Cesar of ours means to wrap around him the purple robes, the people will tear them from his shoulders."

A REPUBLICAN MESSAGE.

General Logan "warned his democratic friends that the army should be used to stop their murders in Louisiana."

Mr. Morton made a bitter speech, in which he spoke of the New Orleans White Leaguers "covering the streets with blood and carcasses." Mr. Boggs, of Missouri, surprised the Senate by his vigorous and slashing attack on the President and his Southern policy. Judge Thurman bore the brunt of the attack from the republican side, neither Bayard nor Stephenson having returned to the city. He maintained his ground well.

A HISTORICAL SCENE.

This scene in the Senate was picturesque. Ex-Senator Foote, of Mississippi, sat a grim and silent listener, where, no doubt, he would like to have been heard. Old Ben Wade stood near one of the doors listening, with his bronzed face lighted up with excitement. Senator Poole, of North Carolina, moved about industriously among his fellow Senators; one joker said, canvassing for the provisional Governorship of one of the insurrectionary States, when the President shall once more place them under martial law and rule them as provinces, which, rumor says, will be the republican programme, if ever they arrive at a programme. On the whole, it was one of the most serious days the Senate has seen for a long time, and Senators on both sides evidently felt that the battle was worth the efforts of the best men.

SIGNIFICANT WORDS IN THE HOUSE.

In the House, after some preliminary business, General Butler, with singular maladroitness, considering the news of the day and the temper of the House, amused himself by moving that the Civil Rights bill be taken up from the Speaker's table. This was, of course, a firebrand. The democrats resisted, and, being taunted with filibustering, Mr. Cox very pertinently said that it was trifling with the country to discuss a social rights bill when the most important civil rights of the whole nation had just been grossly invaded and outraged by the dispersion of a peaceable legislative body by a military force.

BUTLER'S LOUISIANA MEMORIES.

General Butler, in replying, sarcastically remarked that he knew all about New Orleans, that he had been there once and would like to be there again; and at this audacious speech the galleries applauded and laughed. He added that the President was acting only on his policy stated in his Message.

EXECUTIVE HASTE TO FORESTALL CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.

But here Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, made the hit of the discussion, replying that the President

had asked Congress to investigate and lay down a policy to guide him in regard to Louisiana, and had said that unless it did so he would be obliged to continue his past policy. That in accordance with this recommendation the House had sent a committee to New Orleans, but that, knowing this, and in spite of it, the President, before the committee could report, had stepped in and with arms driven a Legislature from its hall, where it was peaceably deliberating. There was no answer to this, and presently, amid much confusion, the House adjourned.

Of the republicans Butler alone spoke with any effect, and he defended the President and General Sheridan's act, and, so far as was apparent, did so in the name of his party.

REPUBLICAN CHAGRIN AND DISAPPOINTMENT.

Meantime of the silent and demoralized republicans, many did not hesitate in private conversation to express their strong disapproval and horror of what had been done in New Orleans. One of the leading men in the House said, "There is no warrant, either in the constitution or in the Ku Klux law or in the Enforcement act for General Sheridan's deed. It is a wrong without the shadow of an excuse." Others spoke in similar terms. Some thought it was well to wait for fuller and trustworthy information.

OBSTINACY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Some said, "What can we do? It is a serious matter to quarrel with the administration. It is a pity that the President does not take wise advice, but he will not. He needs no one and we cannot prevent or turn him."

GRANT'S PARTY AFRAID OF HIM.

Of those who thus spoke, some did so from a probable experience, for they were men who have tried to advise General Grant. As to attacking the President, who they are conscious is dragging them down to a defeat without honor or credit, and demanding that the Executive shall observe the constitutional limitations, or making or even seconding inquiry into his acts, so far as to-day's work or sentiment shows, they dare not. What they may pick up determination to do to-morrow remains to be seen. There has been talk of a committee of leading republicans waiting upon General Grant to ask him to change his policy and also his men, but nobody thinks it of much use.

THE DEBATE TO CONTINUE TO-DAY.

Of course the debate will be resumed to-morrow. In the Senate it is known that General Gordon, of Georgia; Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, and Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, will speak on the democratic side, and probably Mr. Bayard, who arrived in town this evening, will also be heard. In the House the discussion, though it must be indirect, is likely also to take a lively turn, unless it should be interrupted by the arraignment of Irwin at the bar of the House.

SHERIDAN'S LATEST SUGGESTION OF CRUELTY.

The latest event this evening is a despatch from Sheridan, suggesting virtually that he shall be authorized by the President to begin a work of wholesale assassination in Louisiana, Arkansas, Maryland and Mississippi. This despatch, which Sheridan appears to have given to the press in New Orleans at the same time that he sent it to the President, was this evening withheld from the press by the authorities, perhaps because they were ashamed of it. Its brutal and lawless suggestion reminds people here of the Pagan massacre.

GREAT DEMAND FOR THE HERALD NEWS.

The HERALD to-day has been in great demand. The admirable despatches in regard to the scene in the Louisiana State House yesterday have been eagerly read and commended as the fullest and the most satisfactory account of the event.

THE DISCUSSION IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1875.

After the introduction and reference of various bills and memorials the Louisiana question came up in the Senate as follows and occupied the remainder of the day:—

THE LOUISIANA DESPOTISM.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, offered the following resolution and asked its present consideration:—

"Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to inform the Senate whether any portion of the army of the United States, or any officer, officers, soldier or soldiers of such army did in any manner interfere or interfere with, control or seek to control the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or any officer, officers, soldier or soldiers claiming seats in either branch of the legislature have been deposed, therefrom, from taking the same, or any such officer or officer or soldier; and, if such was the case, what authority such military interference have taken place."

Mr.